FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE UNITED STATES CIVIL WAR UNIT TEST**

**STATES WHERE SLAVERY WAS LEGAL IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1861:**

Maryland

Delaware

Kentucky

Missouri

**\_\_\_\_\_1. In the Presidential Election of 1860 -**

1. Stephen Douglas won the electoral

college, but not the popular vote.

1. the Whig Party’s candidate won the election on a free soil platform.
2. Abraham Lincoln won the election despite not appearing on the ballot at all in ten Southern States.
3. the Electoral College ended in a tie.

**\_\_\_\_\_2. What was the principle goal of the Union *at the start* of the Civil War?**

A. To end slavery in the Southern

states.

B. To block Southern obstructionism to

Westward expansion.

C. To reunify the Union by forcing the

states which seceded to rejoin the

United States.

D. To keep California and the Oregon

Country in the United States.

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Which of the following was an advantage of the Confederacy during the Civil War, from 1861 – 1865?**

A. Most of the battles were fought on

their land; they were familiar with the terrain.

B. Enslaved laborers worked on the

homefront during the war, and few

attempted to escape to the North.

C. Industrial production was higher in

the South than in the Union states.

D. The South had a larger population and more volunteer soldiers.

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which Civil War leader was offered control over the US Military, but refused to accept the position because he would not fight against his home state, Virginia?**

A. Ulysses S. Grant

B. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson

C. Robert E. Lee

D. Albert Sidney Johnson

D. The Confederacy had more railroad

lines than the Union in less area.

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Each of the states listed above is an example of –**

A. a border state.

B. a Confederate state

C. the Upper South.

D. a free state.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Which of the states below *WAS NOT* a member of the Confederacy?**

A. Mississippi

B. Florida

C. Ohio

D. South Carolina

**\_\_\_\_\_7. During the Bombardment of Fort Sumter –**

A. the Confederacy fired the first shots

and shelled the fort into submission.

B. dozens of Union soldiers died, as did

several Confederate spectators.

C. no federal property was surrendered

to the Confederate States.

D. Confederate General Robert E. Lee

was victorious.

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Who was the President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War?**

A. Alexander Stephens

B. Sam Houston

C. Jefferson Davis

D. John C. Calhoun

**NOTE:** The *USS Merrimac* was seized by the Confederate Navy, refitted, and then renamed the *CSS Virginia* in 1862.

**\_\_\_\_\_9. The slightly misnamed (and misplaced, perhaps) Monitor-Merrimac Bridge celebrates the first –**

A. submarine battle in world history.

B. naval battle between ironclad ships.

C. battle with an African-American

captain at the helm of a Union ship.

D. use of the port at Norfolk, VA as a

navy base by the United States.

**\_\_\_\_\_10. What was the capital of the Confederacy during the Civil War, and the city which Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia were most committed to defending and protecting during the war?**

A. Fredericksburg

B. Richmond

C. Petersburg

D. Washington, D.C.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. When the state of Virginia decided to secede from the Union, one result of the decision was –**

A. Robert E. Lee decided not to lead the

Union Army.

B. The Confederacy benefited from its

most productive industrial state.

C. West Virginia seceded from Virginia.

D. All of the above statements are true.



**\_\_\_\_\_12. Which of the following was a part of the Anaconda Plan, developed by General Winfield Scott to win the war for the Union?**

A. Blockade the ports of New York and

Boston to stop the export of cotton.

B. Control the Mississippi River.

C. Use ironclad vessels to fight the

British Navy, and defeat them.

D. Capture the Confederate capital city

at Little Rock, Arkansas

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Which of the following was a result of the Battle of Manassas Junction, VA - or the Battle of Bull Run – in the summer of 1861?**

A. The Union was victorious, and

captured Confederate politicians just

outside of Richmond.

B. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson was

killed by his own men during the

battle.

C. The Union lost in what was called

“The Great Skedaddle” – and Lincoln

called for 200,000 more volunteers.

D. The Union blockade was broken by

the Confederacy.

**UNION GENERAL DURING THE CIVIL WAR**:

* Effectively trained the Army of the Potomac at the start of the war.
* Performed poorly in battle during the Peninsula Campaign.
* In 1864, he ran for President as a “Peace Democrat” against Lincoln.

**\_\_\_\_\_14a. Which Union general is described by all of the statements in the text box above?**

A. Albert Sidney Johnson

B. George Meade

C. George McClellan

D. Ambrose Burnside

**PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP DURING THE CIVIL WAR:**

* Issued after the Union victory – or perhaps a draw – at the Battle of Antietam Creek in 1862.
* It was an executive order, given by the President’s authority as commander in chief.
* The order only applied to areas of the South still actively in rebellion against the Union – which meant that it would not apply in Norfolk, Portsmouth, or Princess Anne Country at the time.
* African-Americans were encouraged to join the armed forces of the United States to help the cause of Union.

**\_\_\_\_\_14b. What document is described by all of the statements in the textbox above?**

A. The Gettysburg Address

B. The Anaconda Plan

C. The Crittenden Plan

D. The Emancipation Proclamation

**\_\_\_\_\_15. Which Union leader did Abraham Lincoln fire following the Battle of Antietam Creek in 1862, for failing to pursue the enemy across the Potomac River?**

A. George Meade

B. Ambrose Burnside

C. Joseph Hooker

D. George B. McClellan

**\_\_\_\_\_16. General Ambrose Burnside was the Union commander at this horrifying defeat in December of 1862. During the battle, his men stormed Marye’s Heights – along a stone wall on the south side of the Rappahannock River – a total of fourteen times, losing over 12,000 casualties:**

A. Fredericksburg

B. Chancellorsville

C. Gettysburg

D. Manassas Junction

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson conspired against Union general Joseph Hooker in this May, 1863 battle. It was another decisive victory for the South, but it came at a great cost. “Stonewall” Jackson was mortally wounded during the fighting.**

A. Fredericksburg

B. Cold Harbor

C. Vicksburg

D. Chancellorsville

**\_\_\_\_\_18. The turning point in the Civil War occurred during the first week of July in 1863, when the Union won two great victories in the same week. Which two battles -**

**i. devastated the Army of Northern**

**Virginia (Lee’s Army) and**

**ii. gave the Union control over the**

**Mississippi River, severing the**

**South?**

A. Antietam, New Orleans

B. Fredericksburg, Fort Henry

C. Gettysburg, Vicksburg

D. Shiloh, Natchez

**THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS:**

*Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.*

*Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. …*

*The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.*

*It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.*

* **Abraham Lincoln,**

**November 19, 1863**

**\_\_\_\_\_19. In the document above, Abraham Lincoln identifies several goals of the United States during the Civil War, and several reasons why the war should continue until a Union victory is won. Which of the following**

***IS NOT A REASON* Lincoln gives for continuing the fight?**

A. to preserve democratic government.

B. to free enslaved people.

C. to make the sacrifices of Union

soldiers worthwhile.

D. to punish Southern secessionists and

their military leaders.

**\_\_\_\_\_20. During this battle, Ulysses S. Grant’s soldiers launched a frontal attack on the entrenched position of Robert E. Lee and his men. As a result, thousands were slaughtered in a self-destructive assault. This 1864 battle was one of Grant’s greatest regrets during the Civil War, but signaled his commitment to pursue Robert E. Lee’s Army at any cost:**

A. The Battle of Shiloh

B. The Battle of Fredericksburg

C. The Battle of Cold Harbor

D. The Siege of Petersburg

E. The Battle of Spotsylvania

**\_\_\_\_\_21. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant here on April 9, 1865 –**

A. Appomattox Courthouse

B. Yorktown

C. Richmond

D. Fredericksburg



**\_\_\_\_\_22. What Union General declared that he would begin to keep runaway enslaved people at Fort Monroe in Hampton as “contraband of war” – breaking from Lincoln’s previous policy of returning runaways and upholding the Fugitive Slave Act?**

A. William Tecumseh Sherman

B. George Meade

C. Ambrose Burnsides

D. Benjamin Butler

E. George McClellan

**\_\_\_\_\_23. During the Civil War, most soldiers died from –**

A. gunshot wounds

B. bayonet wounds

C. disease

D. starvation

E. exposure

**\_\_\_\_\_24. Because one of the principle reasons Lincoln fought the Civil War was his belief that secession destroyed democratic rule and inevitably lead to anarchy, it is ironic that –**

A. he violate the writ of *habeas corpus*

in order to hold Maryland in the

Union.

B. he allowed four states to stay in the

Union in spite of the fact that they

allowed slavery.

C. He authorized both the Homestead

Act and the construction of the

Transcontinental Railroad while he

was President.

D. He allowed West Virginia to break

away from Virginia and enter the

Union as a free state in 1863.

**\_\_\_\_\_25. Both the Union and the Confederacy were required to** –

A. use slaves in their armed forces.

B. draft soldiers into their militaries.

C. hire the navies of foreign nations.

D. impeach their Presidents for

usurping too much power during the

Civil War.

1. The building of blockade runners, the CSS

*Alabama* and the CSS *Florida*

2. The *Trent* Affair

3. They depended upon Southern cotton for

their economic prosperity.

**\_\_\_\_\_26. Which nation seemed as though they might join the Confederate cause during the Civil War due to the issues listed above?**

A. France

B. England

C. Brazil

D. Canada

**THE ROLE OF WOMEN DURING THE CIVIL WAR:**

* Elizabeth Blackwell and the United States Sanitation Committee.
* Clara Barton, who would later found the American Red Cross.
* Sally Tompkins of Richmond, Virginia.

**\_\_\_\_\_27. Each of the individuals and groups in the text box above changed the role of women in the United States by engaging in this occupation –**

A. Military Officer

B. Nursing

C. Surgeons

D. Professors of Education

**\_\_\_\_\_28. The only person put to death for war crimes at the end of the Civil War was –**

A. Robert E. Lee, Confederate General

B. Jefferson Davis, Southern Politician

C. Edward Ruffian, Secessionist

D. Henry Wirz, Andersonville Prison

Leader

**\_\_\_\_\_29. Approximately how many African-American soldiers and sailors fought for the Union during the Civil War?**

A. 2200, all in the 54th Massachusetts

Colored Regiment.

B. 50,000 black men, all of whom were

free blacks before the war started.

C. 85,000 men, but none in combat

roles – all were given camp details.

D. Over 190,000 men in both the Union

Army and the Navy.

**\_\_\_\_\_30. Which Union general burned the city of Atlanta to the ground and made the “March to the Sea,” cutting a path of destruction through Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah?**

A. Phillip Sheridan

B. Ulysses S. Grant

C. Ambrose Burnside

D. William Tecumseh Sherman

**\_\_\_\_\_31. What did the Union Army accomplish by taking the city of Vicksburg by siege on July 4, 1863?**

A. They controlled the Ohio River.

B. They controlled the Mississippi and

cut off Texas, Louisiana, and

Arkansas from the rest of the

Confederacy.

C. They defeated the British Army.

D. They forced the state of Mississippi

to ratify the 13th Amendment.

**\_\_\_\_\_32. Both General George McClellan – after Antietam and General George Meade – after Gettysburg, were fired by President Lincoln for –**

A. losing a major battle on Northern

territory.

B. criticizing the President’s

Emancipation Proclamation.

C. espionage

D. refusing to pursue Lee’s Army as it

attempted to retreat to Virginia.

**\_\_\_\_\_33. One of the main reasons Robert E. Lee invaded Northern territory was –**

A. he had to capture the capital city at

Washington, D.C. to win the war.

B. He hope to win a victory in the North

to gain support from England or

France.

C. He wanted to encourage the border

states to leave the Union.

D. Lee believed he could prevent

Lincoln’s re-election if he won the

battle in Gettysburg.

**\_\_\_\_\_34. Which of the following *WAS NOT* an advantage which the Union held over the Confederacy during the Civil War?**

A. The Union had more people.

B. The Union had more miles of

railroad track and more productive

industry.

C. The Union had a stronger Navy than

the Confederacy.

D. Most battles were fought in the

North.

**MAJOR BATTLES OF 1864 BETWEEN GRANT‘S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AND LEE’S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA:**

The Wilderness

Spotsylvania Courthouse

Cold Harbor

The Siege of Petersburg

**\_\_\_\_\_35. Although Grant lost more men than Lee in most of the battles above, he considered the outcomes victories because –**

A. Lee continued to retreat to

Richmond.

B. More enslaved Virginians ran away

to the Union lines.

C. England and France intervened to

support the Union in the Civil War.

D. Lee couldn’t replace the soldiers he

lost; Grant could replace his losses.

**MATCHING SECTION**. People of the Civil War.

**A. Ambrose Burnside**

**B. Frederick Douglass**

**C. Ulysses S. Grant**

**D. David Farragut**

**E. Benjamin Butler**

\_\_\_\_\_36. Before the Civil War, he was the editor of the abolitionist newspaper The North Star. During the war, he encouraged Abraham Lincoln to allow black soldiers to fight in combat. One of his sons was in the 54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment.

\_\_\_\_\_37. He was the commander of the Union’s soldiers at two of the most ghastly defeats in the war: The Battle of Fredericksburg in 1862 and the Battle of the Crater, at Petersburg, in 1864.

\_\_\_\_\_38. He was the victorious Union general at Shiloh, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, and ultimately, at Appomattox Court House. In 1868, he was elected President of the United States of America.

\_\_\_\_\_39. As the commander at Fort Monroe, he began accepting runaway enslaved people as “contraband of war.” In later 1862, he was known as “The Beast” for his cruel methods of dealing with the bitter women of New Orleans.

\_\_\_\_\_40. He was the admiral who won the Battle of New Orleans in 1862. During the Battle of Mobile Bay, he famously ordered, “Damn the Torpedoes, Full Speed Ahead!”

**MATCHING SECTION**. Major Events of the Civil War.

**A. The Gettysburg Address**

**B. The Emancipation Proclamation**

**C. The Anaconda Plan**

**D. The Draft Riots of 1863**

**E. Copperheads, or “Peace Democrats”**

\_\_\_\_\_41. This executive order didn’t really free anyone. It only applied in parts of the South which were still actively in rebellion against the Union. Lincoln urged the ratification of the 13th Amendment in part because he feared that this military order could be reversed.

\_\_\_\_\_42. Opponents of Abraham Lincoln and the “Radical Republicans” who sought to negotiate an ending to the Civil War went by this name. Former General George McClellan ran for President as a member of this group.

\_\_\_\_\_43. This November 19, 1863 speech was simply a dedicating speech for a national cemetery; however, the short oration helped to redefine the meaning of the Civil War, describing the “new birth of freedom” which Americans wanted to make reality.

\_\_\_\_\_44. This uprising in New York City was a result of conscription officers coming into Irish neighborhoods. Before long, African-American neighborhoods were the victims of arson, lynching was taking place across the city, and Union soldiers who had fought at Gettysburg had to be sent in to put down the rioting.

\_\_\_\_\_45. This was General Winfield Scott’s overall plan for victory: place a blockade around the South, control the Mississippi River, divide the South into sections, and take over its capital city, Richmond, VA.

**ESSAY CHOICES**. The Civil War

**Choose one of the three questions below to answer in the form of a well-developed essay.**

1. Describe the goals of the Union both in terms of military strategies and overall goals for the future of the nation. How did the goals of the Union change between the start of the war in 1861 and the end of the war in 1865?

2. What role did African-Americans play during the war in order to win their own emancipation? What role did Abraham Lincoln and members of the Republican Party play in helping African-Americans to gain their independence between 1861 and 1865? Do you think most Union soldiers were fighting for the emancipation of the enslaved? Why or why not?

3. At the end of the Civil War, Ulysses S. Grant offered Robert E. Lee generous terms of surrender. No members of the Confederate Army’s high leadership and no members of the Confederate States of America’s government were imprisoned for any significant length of time, and only one, Henry Wirz, was put to death. Why did the Union choose not to pursue the course of vengeance against the former Confederacy?